



Tarpon Springs, October 20, 2005

AFFIDAVIT

The underwriter RICHARD LYONS, a resident of the City of Tarpon Springs, Florida, hereby states that he has kept in his personal custody a pressure bottle of the HHO gas, also known as the Klein gas, and that the gas has remained perfectly stable over a period of time of at least six months, by maintaining the original pressure as well as the original performance.

In faith

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rich Lyons".

Richard Lyons

Fifth, Brown's Gas can cause changes in the molecular structure of some materials. For example, melting a chip of ordinary fire brick creates a stone with a hardness of 9.5; almost as hard as diamond (I haven't repeated this experiment yet). Brown's Gas can be used to glaze surfaces (I have done this).

Yull Brown says that Brown's Gas that is not in a perfect ratio of $2H:O$ becomes **EXPLOSIVE!** This includes pure mixtures of H and O, mixtures of H and O that have a bit of contaminating gas in them (like the addition of a bit of air), and mixtures of air that have a bit of H and O in them. Personally, I haven't made ANY mixture which I'd call purely implosive, (though I've gotten close, the 'poof' stage) including the mixtures that came directly out of a BN 1000E.

I say again, it is my experience that air becomes highly explosive when H and O are introduced as a fraction of one percent by weight. Experimental verification of just how lean the mixtures can be has not yet been done. But demonstrable experiments show extremely lean mixtures will explode if compressed about 8:1 (We've run a gasoline engine on BG).

Misconceptions of Brown's Gas

I will now make some comments on misconceptions being spread about Brown's Gas.

I wish to present to the world accurate information. It has come to my attention that Yull Brown is misrepresenting his own gas. He has been spreading misinformation for decades, which is fully documented and easily proven wrong. Don't get me wrong, I have the greatest respect for Yull Brown's work and developments. Personally I think Mr. Brown has done his technology a great dis-service, by not explaining fully about the technology and also by telling people things that are just not true.

I have offered to Yull Brown, the option of getting a book written about Brown's Gas, by Yull Brown, with my technical and writing assistance; so far he has refused. His patents have now run out and it is up to people like us to bring the truth to light. And to get this technology out into general use. This is a technology that is needed NOW!

People, including Yull Brown, persist in using $2H_2:O_2$ calculations to determine the performance of Brown's Gas. While you can get away with this in most cases because the gas is not usually pure enough to demonstrate the difference (even from Yull Brown's own electrolyzers). It must be pointed out that Brown's Gas in it's pure form is significantly different, requiring some new thought and calculations.

I agree that Brown's Gas is a viable option to apply to a self-sufficient home, BUT not in the ways that are usually presented. I will explain:

I agree that BG can be made to work without what I would call major modifications, replacing normal hydrogen and petro-gasses. BUT definitely not as usually outlined.

The biggest problem I've seen with BG 'home-use' outlines is the lack of understanding of the concept of a practical power system. First, why use Brown's Gas at all, for 'home-use'? Brown's Gas **REQUIRES** a huge amount of electricity to make. If you've got the electricity to make Brown's Gas, just use the electricity directly to power your home appliances.

Or use your excess electricity to pump water up into a storage container (using a conventional pump) to recover with a turbine later. Why bother with the expense, maintenance and danger of an explosive gas?

The second largest 'home power outline' problem I've seen is the assumption that you can somehow get more work out of the flame that the electricity you've put in, so you can run an engine to make enough

electricity to make your Brown's Gas and have electricity left over. My experimentation has shown this to be bunk! (Hyper-Gas is a different story, but we can't do it consistently yet)

The third problem with the 'home power outlines' is that they show serious ignorance of Brown's Gas actual characteristics and that will at least cause loss of research time and money and at worst loss of an entire home and lives. PLEASE refer to the Brown's Gas, Book 1. All my comments have been experimentally verified.

You will also note that nowhere in the world is Brown's Gas being used to actually power a home. That's because it can't. Yull Brown was great for saying the gas could do this and that, but in a lot of cases, it simply can't, or if it could, there are a lot better 'conventional' ways of doing it.

Heating applications

Usually 'Brown's Gas home power' outlines base cooking elements and space heating on existing hydrogen technology, not on Brown's Gas. It is true that hydrogen in it's di-atomic form burns at $400-800^{\circ}C$ with a catalyst, BUT Brown's gas in it's pure form would quickly burn up your catalyst (usually nickel/platinum, I've burned up a lot of it). And if you mix Brown's Gas with air before using it in the catalyst, you would have a gas with an explosive potential many times greater than normal di-atomic hydrogen, the catalyst could still be destroyed, along with the house. Also mixing BG to burn with normal air will cause oxides of nitrogen to be formed.

As for using pure Brown's Gas in a normal burner, so that you won't produce oxides of nitrogen, that is just as bad. Even Yull Brown will tell you two things:

First, unlike any other flame, BG burns in open air at $127^{\circ}C$, which isn't hot enough to use for heating, so forget using BG in any heating application like water heaters, clothes dryers, space

Testing Conclusion

The Brown's Gas BN 1000E makes lower quality gas (about 120%) compared to our current electrolyzer design (136%), and our design takes almost exactly 1/3 LESS electricity to make the same volume of gas.

Operation of the BN 1000E is simple enough, once you know how to do it. In my opinion, the instruction manual and technical support from Yull Brown are not adequate to assure safe operation for a novice user (this includes someone knowledgeable as myself). This report will assist users of the BN 1000E to operate the machine safer. My own electrolyzer designs are fully documented and we give enthusiastic technical support to anyone using ANY (but particularly ours) electrolyzer.

The BN 1000E is quite presentable, looks good. And I'd consider it well designed, just not designed as well as it could be. I'd suggest several changes to make it safer and easier to use, but then we'd end up with my design.

The BN 1000E seems to suffer from a 'China syndrome' of quality control. We found several problems, particularly in the electronics, that could be traced directly to inadequate quality control. In short, the machine barely functioned, crippled by faulty electronics; for which there are no wiring schematic or technicians on this side of the Pacific.

The BN 1000E is made of mild iron, and already shows rust both inside and out. Personally I don't expect long life spans for these (expensive) machines. It will be particularly important to make sure the backfire arrester has adequate water in older machines, because the rust will eventually cause the electrolyzer to weaken and it will not be able to contain a backfire.

The BN 200 suffers from the 'China syndrome' too. In my opinion, the torch tips are also too large a diameter for the electrolyzer capabilities. Backfires assured.

Report by George Wiseman

Conclusion

Quite a few people mistake or confuse Brown's Gas with normal $2H_2:O_2$.

Brown's Gas can only be created with electricity in special designed electrolyzers. Brown's Gas has completely different operating characteristics than $2H_2:O_2$ and CANNOT be thought of in the same way.

I have experimentally proven many of Yull Brown's statements to be wrong! Why he has allowed these mis-statements to continue, I don't know, BUT I do know that if you try to design machines and/or processes around that information, you will be very disappointed, perhaps even hurt. Please take this advice to heart, at least enough to check it out.

Yull Brown has little actual lawful rights left, due to the patents having run out and the information having become public knowledge through independent efforts such as mine.

Second, you must be aware that Yull Brown has been spreading misinformation, I do not know why, but must assume he doesn't want others duplicating his technology and uses misinformation as a tool to accomplish this. I find it nearly impossible to believe that he is actually so ignorant of his own technology that he BELIEVES the misrepresentations he has told.

Again I tell you, we've independently duplicated virtually all Yull Brown's work with Brown's Gas. The things I tell you are based on ACTUAL experimental proof, not only by myself but by people who are independently duplicating the technology from the information I've made publicly available. The things I've told you so far have been done by others besides myself, at several locations around the world! You MUST take my comments seriously if you truly intend to get Brown's Gas technology out into the world 'in every home' as it were.

As I've stated before, "I agree that Brown's Gas is a viable option to apply to a self-sufficient home, BUT not in the ways that are normally outlined".

I will explain:

We can already run normal internal combustion engines with Brown's Gas assist, reducing the actual cost of operation while making the engine last longer. It is absolutely valid to use the heat generated by the IC engine to heat the home and to use the IC engine to run an electrolyzer. The electricity generated can run the Brown's Gas electrolyzer, refrigeration systems, charge batteries and power the home. In my opinion, purifying water should primarily be done with direct solar power but can be done with distillation. This type of home power system (based on an IC engine, usually diesel) has been proven many times and is very practical. The only major difference is that we are partially burning water instead of only petrochemicals.

In addition to powering a home; we can help all automobiles this way, either as direct conversion (adding Brown's Gas to gasoline), or by using electric autos charged by BG driven electrolyzers, or quite a few other options.

I wish to freely support you in your attempt to implement BG technology, as I support anyone who is willing to try. I feel that a world-wide grass-roots development MAY be the way to get this technology implemented. At the very least, public distribution of practical information will make a huge difference.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Several articles from ExtraOrdinary Science Magazine. Published by the International Tesla Society, PO Box 5636, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 80931, USA. Oct/Nov/Dec, 1990. Apr/May/Jun, 1991. Apr/May/Jun, 1992. Jul/Aug/Sep, 1993.

~~CUSTOMER NO.:~~ 24040

Applicant: D. Klein et al.

Examiner: Harry D. Wilkins, III

Art Unit: 1742

For: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR THE
CONVERSION OF WATER INTO A NEW
GASEOUS AND COMBUSTIBLE FORM AND
THE COMBUSTIBLE GAS FORMED THEREBY

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

I, Dennis J. Klein, declare and state:

1. I am one of the Applicant(s) of the above-identified patent application and the inventor of the subject matter described and claimed therein.
2. I offer the following comments to compare Brown's electrolyzer and the Klein electrolyzer of the present invention.

Attached are photos and description showing distinct differences between Klein's gas electrolyzer and the Brown gas electrolyzer.

Photo A shows a tank containing Klein's gas in storage for over one year with no pressure loss over the time period. It has exhibited very stable properties and has maintained the same gas properties on demand over time as fresh as the initial use. Brown states that his gas is very explosive and unstable. See the enclosed compact disc depicting the detonation test.

Photo B shows Brown's gas generator model BN-200 that was used to show the differences.

Photo C shows the negative power input to the all stainless steel plates.

Photo D shows the positive power input to the all stainless steel plates.

Photos C and D show that you positively make separate H and O on the opposite side of the plates as disclosed in Brown's patent.

Photo D shows 1/8 inch spacing on Brown's gas generator compared to the 1/4 inch spacing on Klein's gas generator.

Photos C and D show Brown's gas uses only flat stainless steel plates while Klein's electrolyzer uses a combination of alternating stainless steel plates and nickel mesh plate. One single gas is formed inside and on either of the mesh plates, not separate H and O gases as in Brown's generator.

Photo A depicts the storage tank containing Klein's gas. The stability of the gas is indicative of the bonding nature as described on pages 21-29 of the specification. For example, the gas can also bond with diesel fuel as confirmed by the testing done by Southwest Research Laboratories (described in the specification as well). The long term gas storage demonstrates the stable nature of the gas. There has been no seepage over time. Brown's gas makes no claim like this. Brown and Wiseman in fact both say their gases are explosive in their electrolyzer. Brown

says in hi patent that he makes separate H and O. You can not recombine the H and O and have the same gas.

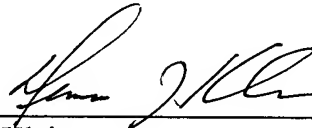
Photo E shows Model H, and the serial number and date of manufacture of the Brown's gas generator used to show the difference.

Please also refer to the mass-spec testing that was performed on the Klein gas to show the differences between the Brown gas and the Klein gas. These scans are depicted and described in the specification of the present application.

The photos taken and described in this declaration were taken on October 20, 2005.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, or of any patent issuing therefrom.

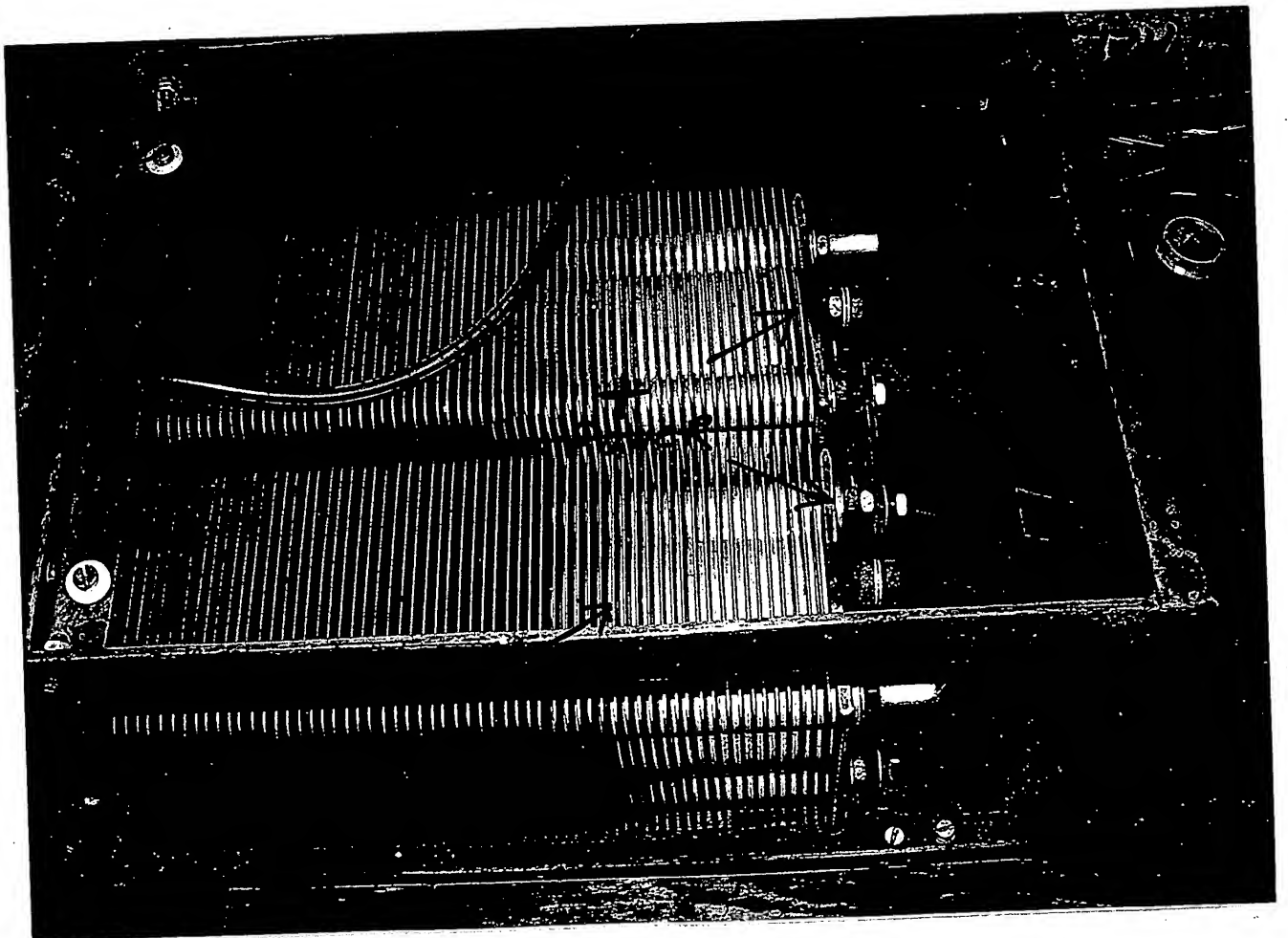
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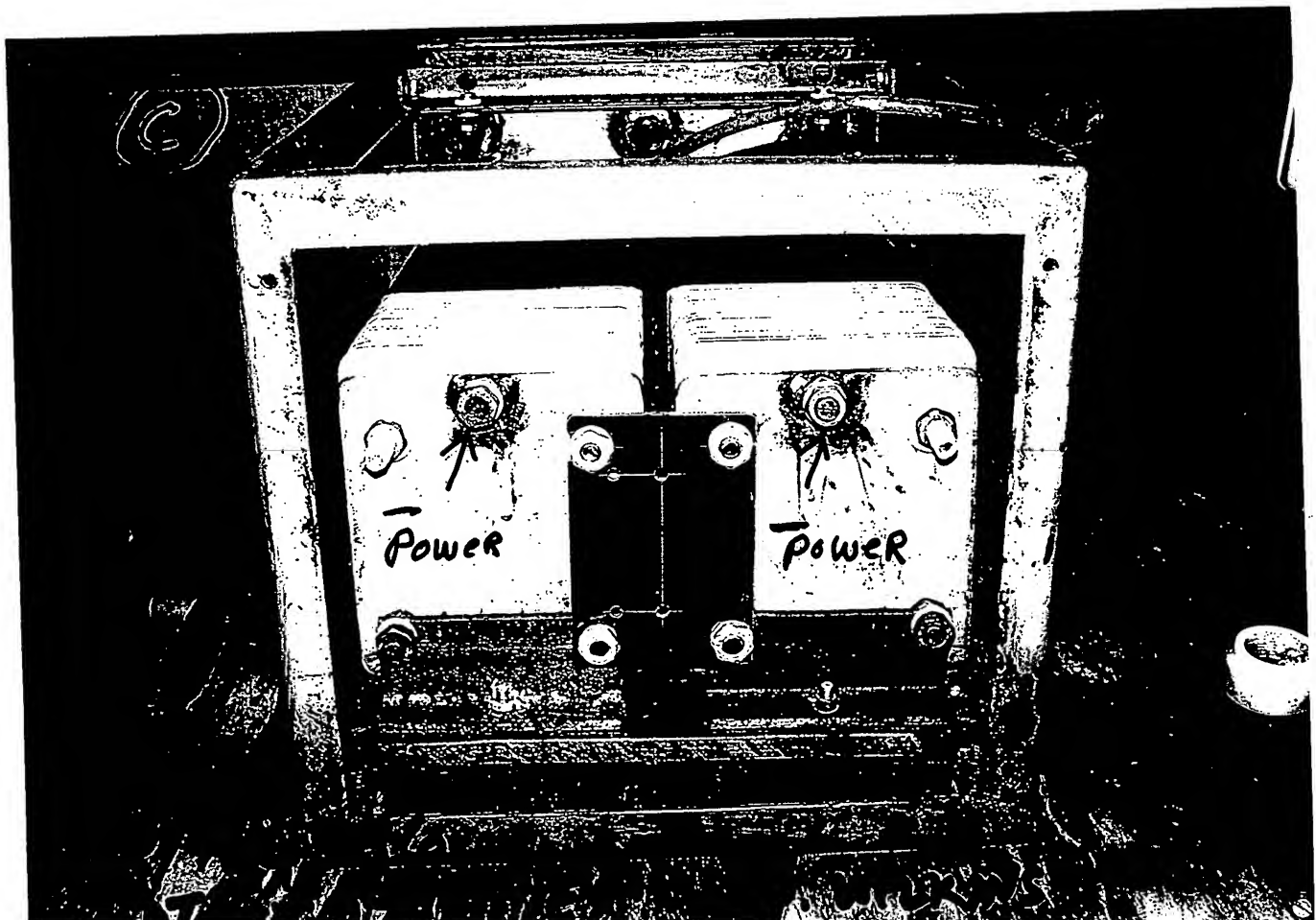
Dennis J. Klein

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